FORWER WATER SHEETS

2018 CERTIFICATION

2019 APR 30 AM 9: 15

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Public Water System Name 370009 List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distraction of the population of th	
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)	
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDV)	
request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply	CD
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	
Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	
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☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
□ □ Other	
Date(s) customers were informed: 04 / 26 /2019 / /2019 / /2019	-
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery.	ery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/	
CCR was distributed by Email (<i>Email MSDH a copy</i>) Date Emailed: / /2019	
☐ As a URL(Provide Direct UR	T (
☐ As an attachment	L)
☐ As text within the body of the email message	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
Name of Newspaper:	
Date Published:/_/	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / /2019	
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:	-
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identifies and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin Contact, etc.)	20
Date	
Submission options (Select one method ONLY) Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)	

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Purvis PWS#: 370009 April 2019

2019 APR 30 AM 9: 15

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Hattiesburg Miocene Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Purvis have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Danny Morrow at 601.794.2472. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our regular meetings scheduled for the first Tuesdays of the month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST RESU	JLTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiolo	gical Co	ontamina	ants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	August nants	Positive	1	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples		Naturally present in the environmen

Most recent sam	N	2018	.,7	.28- 1.06	mg/l	0	MRDL	= 4 Wa	ater additive used to control
Disinfection									deposits
Nitrogen)				Nange	ppm	ppm		10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural
19. Nitrate (as	N	2018	.27	No Range	ppb		10	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbi systems, erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2015/17	* 2	0			4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	1.22	No Range	ppm		1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
14. Copper	N	2015/17	7* .2	0		_	100	100	mills; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	2.5	No Range	ppb				Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
10. Barium	N	2015*	.008	.004100	8 ppm	+	2		and electronics production waste
8. Arsenic	N	2015*	.8	No Range	ppb		п/а	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runc from orchards; runoff from glass

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Purvis works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

